

# THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

## AMUNDSEN GOT THERE

DENIES THAT HE SAID SCOTT REACHED SOUTH POLE.

CLAIMS THE HONOR FOR NORWAY

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN SAYS HE ARRIVED DEC. 14.

ALREADY TALKING OF LECTURES

He Refuses to Allow any Person to Board His Ship, the Fram, Under Any Pretext Whatsoever—Planning Circuitous Tour Home.

Christiana, March 8.—Two local newspapers today received dispatches from Capt. Roald Amundsen, announcing that he reached the south pole on Dec. 14, 1911. The dispatches were sent from Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen arrived yesterday. The dispatches read:

"Pole reached 14th-17th December. This evidently means that he remained three days in the vicinity of the pole, probably for the purpose of taking accurate observations as to his position.

New York, March 8.—The New Times received a dispatch today from Roald Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania, saying that he knew nothing about Capt. Scott's British expedition, and his expedition.

London, March 8.—Capt. Roald Amundsen states that he will submit

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature for Twenty-four Hours. The Forecast.

Maximum ..... 31  
Minimum ..... 6  
Average ..... 18  
Barometer ..... 30.20

Dakota weather conditions at 8 a. m.: Deadwood, 6 above, clear; Rapid City, zero, clear; Presho, 4 below, clear; Chamberlain, 2 above, clear; Winner, 8 below, clear.

Chicago, March 8.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast as follows:  
Nebraska: Unsettled weather, with probably snow flurries in south portion tonight or Saturday. Colder in south portion tonight; rising temperature Saturday.  
South Dakota: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

The confirmation of Capt. Roald Amundsen's attainment of the south pole on Dec. 14, 1911, received today from an explorer himself at Hobart, Tasmania, sets at rest the conflicting reports current on the subject yesterday. A dispatch published by the Daily Express in London, dated Wellington, N. Z., declared that Amundsen had stated that Scott had reached the south pole. It was assumed that this declaration indicated that Amundsen himself had not succeeded in attaining the object of his expedition, and credit was given to the British explorer.

Nothing had hitherto been heard of Scott, and Amundsen now denies that he said or telegraphed anything referring to his British rival or his expedition. The honor of the achievement of the

## SENATE KILLS PEACE TREATY

STRIPPED OF VITAL FEATURES, IS NOW DEAD ISSUE.

AND FOR MANY YEARS TO COME

FRANCE AND ENGLAND WON'T BE ASKED TO ACCEPT.

NO ARBITRATION FOR AMERICA

By Cutting Out the Important Features of the Arbitration Treaties Proposed by Taft, Senate Puts America Out of Peace Game.

Washington, March 8.—American participation in general arbitration of international difficulties is a dead issue so far as concerns this session of congress, and probably for many years to come, according to government officials who today summed up the senate's action yesterday in stripping the proposed arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain of their vital features.

There is little thought that President Taft will submit the treaties in the mangled form to either of the powers for possible approval. The amended treaties sent to the white house today will await the return to Washington of President Taft, and if routine is followed he will send them to the state department. Secretary Knox, who is today due at Annapolis, on the west coast of Honduras, will be advised by cable of what has happened, and as a matter of form some consultation must be held between the president and the secretary before the next step can be taken.

As a matter of courtesy the British and French ambassadors will be informed of the senate's action, but that will not be regarded as an invitation to them to accept the amendment unless followed by further representations from the state department.

Washington, March 8.—Stripped of the clause which it was claimed would invade the constitutional treaty-making power of the senate, and with many other limitations added, the general arbitration treaties between the United States and England and France, proposed by President Taft and Secretary Knox as a forerunner for universal peace, were ratified by the senate by a vote of 76 to 2. The senators who voted against the ratifications were Lorimer, Martin and Reed. The latter two are democrats.

Both the treaties, by the senate's action, are up in the air, and in their modified form they must be referred to England and France. By the terms of an amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the provision that they did not authorize the submission "to arbitration any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states or the territorial integrity of the several states or of the United States or concerning the question of alleged indebtedness or bonded obligation of any state of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe doctrine or other purely governmental policy."

As amended the treaties provide that all differences with the exception of the subjects named in the Bacon amendment, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are justifiable in their nature, shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague tribunal.

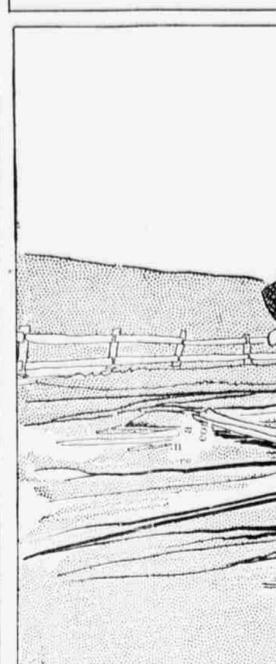
Senator Lodge and others who fought the senate's action declared that the alteration of the much disputed clause 3 of article 3 would imperil the success of the treaties.

A Roosevelt Message Forged. Washington, March 8.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, campaign manager for Col. Roosevelt, denounced as a forgery a telegram published in a local paper today purporting to be the text of a message by Senator Dixon to Col. Roosevelt yesterday. The supposed telegram was as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, New York: 'The senate has ratified your contention in regard to the treaties. Our democratic friends have come to our rescue.'"

"Joseph M. Dixon."

Witten Goes Wet. Witten, S. D., March 8.—Special to The News: The election passed off quietly in Witten, only fifty-two votes being cast. The question of wet and dry was decided by a vote of 16 to 33 in favor of the wets. Hollenbeck won over Lindahl for town trustee by a majority of 8 votes. For treasurer the vote stood a tie between E. M. Hood and Charles Worswester and by tossing a dollar for choice Worswester was the victor. It is understood that there will be a contest for the seat of trustee as Mr. Hollenbeck, a candidate, acted as one of the judges of the election.

## SOFT WEATHER



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## MRS. DAVIS ON THE STAND

ACCUSED MURDERESS TESTIFIES IN OWN DEFENSE.

TELLS OF THEIR LOVE AFFAIR

Relates Story of Her Relationship With Ira Churchill, the Man She Killed—Interest in the Trial Is Growing Daily.

Hartington, Neb., March 8.—Every seat in the courtroom was taken when the Maggie Davis murder trial was resumed. The interest in the case is growing more intense every hour. The work of taking testimony is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Davis was called to the stand at 11 o'clock as the first witness for the defense. She related the story of her intimate relationship with Ira Churchill, the man whom she killed, and identified a number of letters and photographs in substantiation of her statements.

The contention of the defense is that the woman was made insane by the cruel treatment of the man who is alleged to have deceived her and abandoned her at the last moment for another woman. In the working out of this theory the defense will introduce expert medical testimony in the way of hypothetical questions, which will be offset by other expert testimony introduced by the state.

The witnesses called by the state included the hired man, the sheriff, the attending physician and others, all of whom testified to the fact of the killing and the means by which it was accomplished.

State's Star Witness. The first witness called to the stand by the state late yesterday afternoon was B. A. Hall, the hired man who was with the late Ira Churchill at the time he was shot. Mr. Hall is the state's star witness, for he was an eye witness to the tragedy and is very clear in his testimony. He testified that he and his employer were milking in the barn shortly after supper when Mrs. Davis walked into the building and with the words, "I told you what I would do to you if you lied to me," shot Mr. Churchill dead. The only reply when he tumbled off the milk stool was, "You, I know." The testimony of the state's witnesses as to the fact of the killing is so clear that the defense in the first trial made no effort to break it down and will probably follow the same course in this.

Four Negroes Die in Wreck. Nine Others Injured, Six Seriously, When Trains Collide. Social Circle, Ga., March 8.—Four persons were killed and nine injured, six of them seriously, when passenger train No. 4 of the Georgia railroad, leaving Atlanta at midnight, collided head-on with a freight train three miles from here at 4:15 o'clock this morning. Those killed were negroes. They were pinned beneath the negro coach, which was telescoped by the baggage car.

The two locomotives, telescoped by the force of the crash, were demolished. The first-class passenger coach and the Pullman cars remained on the track, and while some of the sleeping passengers were considerably shaken

Concord Phone Office Burns. A subline telephone office of the Nebraska Telephone company at Concord, Neb., northeast of Wayne, was destroyed by fire last night.

## TAFT SPEAKS IN OHIO TOWNS

PRESIDENT PREACHES PROSPERITY TO AUDIENCE.

HEARS "THINGS LOOKING UP"

The President Starts His Campaign To Chicago by Holding a Long Political Conference With Two Taft Leaders in Buckeye State.

Alliance, O., March 8.—President Taft began his three days' campaign through Ohio and Illinois today with a long talk about political conditions in Ohio with I. C. Laylin and William H. Miller, two of the Taft leaders. Mr. Laylin said that "things were looking up in Ohio."

The president probably will make many rear platform speeches in Ohio. At Salem the factories shut down for fifteen minutes and a great crowd awaited the arrival of the train. The president had no opportunity to address the crowd, and as the train pulled out, he waved his hand and bowed to a crowd of girls carrying flags.

The president made his first rear platform speech at Alliance to a crowd which members of his party estimated at 1,200. He preached prosperity.

Col. Roosevelt's comment on the Stimson speech is exciting interest among politicians.

"In regard to Mr. Stimson's statement that, against my original intention, I am being forced by certain persons into the arena this year, I need merely say," declared Col. Roosevelt, "that the statement is correct only in the sense that it would be correct to make the same statement as my advocacy for Mr. Stimson for governor in 1910."

"In that contest, as in this, I was exceedingly reluctant to be drawn into the contest, as in this, I acted only from a sense of duty to the people as a whole, and in that contest I was assailed with precisely the same arguments by those who are now assailing me."

"If I had considered only my own personal interests and personal preference, I should, of course, have kept out of the 1910 campaign, have let the machine remain in control at Saratoga and seen the state go democratic by 200,000 majority, as under those circumstances it certainly would have done."

"I went in because I conscientiously felt that it was my duty to take my part in the fight for honest government; for genuine self-government by the people, without regard to the consequences to myself; and I am in this fight on precisely the same basis and for practically the same reasons."

"Let me add, in view of the questions of certain friends, that neither Mr. Stimson nor any other man whom I have supported for public office owes me any gratitude for doing so; I support a man not to get his gratitude but because I believe he will render good service to the people; and I ask nothing from any man in return except that he render such good service to the people, and I judge him accordingly."

DID SHE SHOOT HIM WHILE SHE DREAMED?

THIS IS THE LATEST THEORY ADVANCED IN ATLANTA SHOOTING MYSTERY.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8.—That the wife shot him unintentionally while dreaming, was the unique theory said to have been advanced by Eugene H. Grace, critically wounded, whose wife is in jail in connection with the mysterious case.

It came as a part of the maze of conflicting charges which have been baffling local police officers. Mrs. Grace, who was arrested yesterday and whose husband from his bed caused to be issued a writ to recover several insurance policies from her, is still held without bail. She persists in saying she is innocent.

There was little change in the wounded man's condition this morning.

Mine Explosion Kills Four. Merritt, B. C., March 8.—An explosion of gas in No. 1 level of the Diamondvale collieries killed four men, severely burned two others, and imprisoned four without hope of rescue. Two of the dead are John Hogg, aged 24, and Harry Grimes. The first intimation of trouble below was given when Alex Patterson, who was stooping to put the line in the sleeve at the main shaft, was blown thirty yards to the engine house. A fan weighing more than a ton was blown out.

Strikers in Demonstration. Lawrence, Mass., March 8.—The striking textile workers made a big, although quiet, demonstration this morning prior to the time for opening the mills. Thousands of men and women crowded Essex street, and the approaches to the factories were lined with pickets, but no serious trouble occurred. Arrests of strikers were made for too strenuous picketing or disorderly conduct. No increase in the number of employes resuming work was noticed.



Photos by American Press Association.

## EXPLORERS AND ONE OF THE SHIPS IN SOUTH POLE HUNT.

his charts and all information as to his expedition without delay, according to dispatches from Hobart, received by a special correspondent at Wellington, N. Z.

After meeting Capt. Scott in the Bay of Whales on Jan. 19, 1911, Capt. Amundsen equipped with nine men in longitude 164, west, latitude 78. He has not revealed his subsequent movements.

Capt. Amundsen has settled his plans to sail from Hobart within a week for Buenos Ayres. From that port he will go round Cape Horn to San Francisco and then on to the Bering Straits. Then he will drift with the ice across the Arctic ocean and expects to emerge at some point between Greenland and Spitzbergen.

Capt. Scott's agent in New Zealand expresses the opinion that Scott must have changed his plans and proceeded with new exploring and scientific work, thus possibly delaying the return of the Terra Nova for some weeks.

The Royal Geographical society accepts unqualifiedly Capt. Amundsen's claim that he reached the south pole, and takes it for granted that he was the first explorer to reach the goal, although Amundsen's brief dispatch does not mention that fact.

Hobart, Tasmania, March 8.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, denies having telegraphed anything regarding Capt. Robert Scott or the British expedition.

Capt. Amundsen, up to the present, is the only member of the Antarctic expedition which has landed from the Fram. Nobody is allowed to go on board the vessel under any pretext whatsoever.

The explorer says he is pleased with the results of his expedition, but otherwise maintains absolute silence on the

discovery of the south pole must now be given to the Norwegian explorer until Capt. Scott announces the result of his expedition.

Shonka Not Married. Lincoln, March 8.—Sylvester V. Shonka, captain of the 1911 football team at the University of Nebraska, was not married to Miss Carolyn Henzlik of Cedar Rapids, Ia., as was reported last Monday. The big tackle took out a marriage license, but it was later determined to postpone the wedding until late spring in order that his fiancée might graduate from the university.

Wisner Stock Show. Wisner, Neb., March 8.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Wisner Live Stock and Agricultural association, it was decided to hold the annual fall festival on Sept. 10, 11 and 12, with Leo Meier, secretary and L. C. Thimke, manager, who promises one of the best stock shows and entertainments ever held in Wisner—and that means something.

Salvey Starts Back. Berkplaz, France, March 8.—Henri Salvey started again today to cross the channel for England. Salvey, who yesterday traveled in his monoplane from London to Paris, a distance of 222 miles, in 2 hours and 57 minutes and then started on the return journey from Paris to London, was compelled to land here by violence of the wind.

SOUTH DAKOTA AT A GLANCE. A big meeting of the Grant County Boosters' club is planned for Millbank on March 12.

The town of Bryant by a vote of 96 to 66 adopted the commission plan of city government.

## SAYS ROOSEVELT IS A SOCIALIST

CONGRESSMAN DIES OF TEXAS ATTACKS BERGER ALSO.

HE CLASSES BRYAN WITH THEM

Declares These Three Are Greatest Enemies of Free Government—Says They Belong to McNamara Class. Grills Berger, Particularly.

Washington, March 8.—Former President Roosevelt, William J. Bryan and Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin, socialist, were branded in a speech in the house by Representative Dies of Texas, democrat, as being "among the foremost enemies of free government in America today."

Mr. Dies insisted that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan were socialists, and he coupled their names with those of Mr. Berger and the McNamara brothers.

"Mr. Berger is over there," said Mr. Dies, pointing dramatically at the house building where the Lawrence strike inquiry was proceeding, "posing as the great friend of labor. It is high time that the country should know just what Mr. Berger stands for. I am not appealing to any district or to any party, but to my colleagues here to recognize the peril of socialism."

The legislative activities of the Wisconsin socialist member were then reviewed by Mr. Dies. These, he said, among other things, included abolition of the veto power of the president and elimination both the supreme court and the senate, two measures which, Mr. Dies charged, were intended "to save from the clutches of the law the McNamara brothers and others who afterward might find themselves similarly in the tools of the law. Space forbids me to describe all the Berger bills," said Mr. Dies, "but as illustrating the socialist interpretation of the doctrine of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' when applied to a socialist in office, I call attention to house bill 11652 introduced by Mr. Berger, June 8, 1911. That measure, to use its own words, was 'a bill to provide an automobile for the official use of the committee on District of Columbia.'"

"I need not say that Mr. Berger was a member of that committee at the time he introduced the bill. Mr. Berger, I might say, yields to no man, living or dead, in his desire to disrupt the constitution and destroy the liberties of the people under a representative democracy. In his desire for a re-enactment of chaos, Mr. Berger is as earnest, if not as vociferous, as the lion tamer who roars from the peaks of Sagamore Hill."

Contrasting Col. Roosevelt and Mr. (Continued on fifth page.)

## BRYAN PRAISES LAFOLLETTE

Says He Would Poll More Votes Than Roosevelt or Taft.

Fargo, N. D., March 8.—Predicting that Senator La Follette would poll more votes in the fall election than either Roosevelt or Taft, W. J. Bryan delivered an eulogy on Robert M. La Follette and directed a scorching attack on Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. A large audience heard the speech.

"When you name progressive men in the republican party, I am for La Follette. He was progressive before Roosevelt could spell the word. I have gone to Wisconsin to help elect La Follette governor of the state and I have refused to stump that state for democrats who were against him. I have seen La Follette when the interests of his own state were against

## MORE MORGAN ART TREASURE

Another Consignment, Valued at Three Million, Reaches New York.

New York, March 8.—Another consignment of J. Pierpont Morgan's art collection, which he is bringing from abroad, was unloaded today from the White Star liner Oceanic, which docked here last night. The collection unloaded today was appraised abroad at \$2,000,000. No detailed list of the contents was given in the ship's manifest.

## AMOUNT OF GRAIN ON FARMS

Government Issues Bulletin Showing March 1 Condition.

Washington, March 8.—The March crop report of the United States department of agriculture, issued at 2:30 p. m. today and made up from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, gives the following estimates:

Wheat—Quantity remaining on farms March 1 was about 122,925,000 bushels, or 19.5 percent of the 1911 crop, against 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 percent of the 1910 crop, on farms March 1, 1911, and 160,214,000 bushels, or 23.4 percent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

Corn—Quantity remaining on farms March 1 was about 884,069,000 bushels, or 60.9 percent of the 1911 crop, against 1,165,378,000 bushels, or 49.9 percent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 977,561,000 bushels, or 38.3 percent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 86.1 percent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 22.9 percent of the 1910 crop and 24.9 percent of the 1909 crop so shipped. The proportion of the total 1911 crop which is merchantable, is about 60.0 percent, against 86.4 percent of the 1910 crop and 82.5 percent of the 1909 crop.

Oats—Quantity remaining on farms March 1 was about 289,388,000 bushels, or 31.4 percent of the 1911 crop, against 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 percent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 365,432,000 bushels, or 36.3 percent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 28.8 percent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.6 percent of the 1910 crop and 32.7 percent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

Barley—Quantity remaining on farms March 1 was about 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 percent of the 1911 crop, against 33,498,000 bushels, or 19.3 percent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 42,602,000 bushels, or 24.6 percent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 57.2 percent will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 50 percent of the 1910 crops and 52.5 percent of the 1909 crop so shipped.